

SPORTS



In the Kremlin, in Moscow, a ceremony has been held to give government awards to the Soviet athletes who excelled during the latest Winter Olympics in Sarajevo. In the photo: a group of Soviet hockey players in Red Square.

An Olympics minus half the world champions

The Los Angeles Games, now less than two months away, will miss 51 per cent of world champions owing to the non-participation of the USSR National Olympic Committee and its counterparts in other socialist countries. Hardest hit will be the weightlifting tournament, as none of the latest world championship prizewinners will attend.

The true Olympic lustre will be missing in other sports, too. In athletics, for instance, the world championship prizewinners' non-attendance "quote" will amount to 51 per cent, 72 per cent in wrestling, 60 in shooting, 51 in canoeing, 54 in rowing, 53 in cycling, 53 in modern pentathlon, 53 in gymnastics, 50 in boxing, and 41 in swimming. The men's and women's handball fields will miss nine of a total 16 teams each.

Soviet friends thanked

The successful conclusion of the five climbers of the first over-Bulgarian Mount Everest expedition is attributed in no small degree to our Soviet friends, the pressmen were told by the expedition's chief Avram Avramov. We not only profited from our practice in the Tien Shan Mountains in the USSR,

but also from the provision of the expedition with first-rate Soviet equipment. We are convinced in its reliability, the Soviet oxygen containers being the world's best, in our opinion. They were also used by the Indian climbers who ascended the Mount Everest at the same time with us.

ACROPOLIS RALLY

Only 36 cars out of the 105 that started from the pedestal of Acropolis managed to make it to the finish of the latest stage in the world car rally championship.

This year the Acropolis Rally route in Greece was more complicated and passed along mountain and dirt roads.

Sig Blomquist, the last year's runner-up in the Greek rally, and his navigator, Bjorn Godelborg, were this time first, riding an Audi Quattro. Their teammates, the crew of world champions, Hannu Mikkola and Arne Hertz, were second—3 min 7 sec after the winners. Markku Alen and Ilkka Kivimäki placed third on a Lancia.

The Soviet drivers constantly take part in the Acropolis Rally and won medals in their class of cars. But this time they didn't participate.

At present the leader at the world championship is the crew of Blomquist—53 points. It is followed by Markku Alen—60; Mikkola—59. In the competition of models the leader is Audi Quattro—78 points; Lancia Rally—70, and Renault—36.

Boris MIKHAILOV

MOSCOW DYNAMO AND LENINGRAD ZENIT TO CLASH IN THE CUP FINAL

Moscow Dynamo will take on Leningrad Zenit in the national football cup final, following the latter's semifinal success against first division Rostov club from Voronezh. Zenit scored only in extra time to make the final.

In the other no less dramatic semifinal, Moscow Dynamo licked Minsk Dynamo 4-0, a surprise upset for both fans and specialists. Minsk Dynamo are now fourth in the national championship standings while Moscow Dynamo are in 17th position. This only goes to prove the excitement and drama of cup games born of their unpredictability. The cup final is on June 24.



The USSR team and Yuri Serov from Kiev, won the third stage of the USSR national "Friendship Cup" in A-2 class car competition in Riga, capital of Latvia. In the photo: the race in progress.

A RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP OF HOPES

After a break for the games of the 20th European championship, the first stage of the national championship has resumed. The Soviet side, triple bronze winners, came a poor fourth this time, and now attention focuses on the national championship, which would hopefully produce new blood for the national line-up.

The first stage will name the top eight which will vie for the title in the second stage. The present leaders are many-time champions, the Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy team (AFA), and Slava from the 2nd Moscow

Watch Plant. The club has not suffered a single defeat. Breathing down their necks are defending champions, Moscow Lokomotiv, as well as Kiev Aviator and Moscow R. teams.

The keen competition may only produce new hopes to make the coaches look for new strategies and get their players to do better with penalty and in the closing stages of attacking schemes, shortness specified by the coaches of the French squad, now 15-time European champions.



In the photo: Air Force Academy routed Krasnoyarsk Bait-48-3 in a recent championship game. Photo by Sergei Fedotkin.

EDU REPLACES PARREIRA

Eduardo Antunes Coimbra, better known as Edu, has been appointed the acting senior coach of Brazil football team.

Edu, 37, is the elder brother of the well-known footballer, Zico, and is lately coaching the Vasco da Gama team. He will continue working with the team.

In an interview to Radio Brazil Edu said that he would do everything possible to ensure the team's success in the Rio de Janeiro tournament.

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Everything possible to ensure the team's success in the Rio de Janeiro tournament.

Edu replaced Parreira as post of the senior coach of Brazil team. Parreira has left a 2.5-year contract to coach the Rio de Janeiro team.

Vladimir MOKHOMOV

APAICHEV GETS THE RECORD BACK

Alexander Apachev again established the USSR record in the decathlon—8,643 points (the season's best result in the world) at a competition in Neubrandenburg (GDR) and won the match. Alexander became the national record-holder for the first time on May 6 this year, but on May 20 Gregory Degtyarev, his mate on the national team, totalled 8,579 points which was better than Alexander's result. But on June 3, Apachev again surged ahead.

Apachev, 23, is not a novice in this, the most complicated sport in athletics. According to last year's results he was listed as the world's 14th decathlete. For comparison's sake let us see the results, returned by Jürgen Hingman (FRG) when he established the world record—8,777 points—on June 5, 1983, and by Apachev on June 6 this year.

	Hingman	Apachev
100 m	10.93	11.1
long jump	7.74	7.9
shot put	15.94	16.2
high jump	2.15	2.1
400 m	47.9	48.1
110 m hurdles	14.11	14.2
discus	40.90	41.1
pole vault	4.70	4.8
javelin	67.28	67.5
1,500 m	4:18.78	4:19.1

Anke Vater, from the GDR, was the best among the women in Neubrandenburg (8,539 points).

The Soviet men and women athletes won 10th and 11th places.

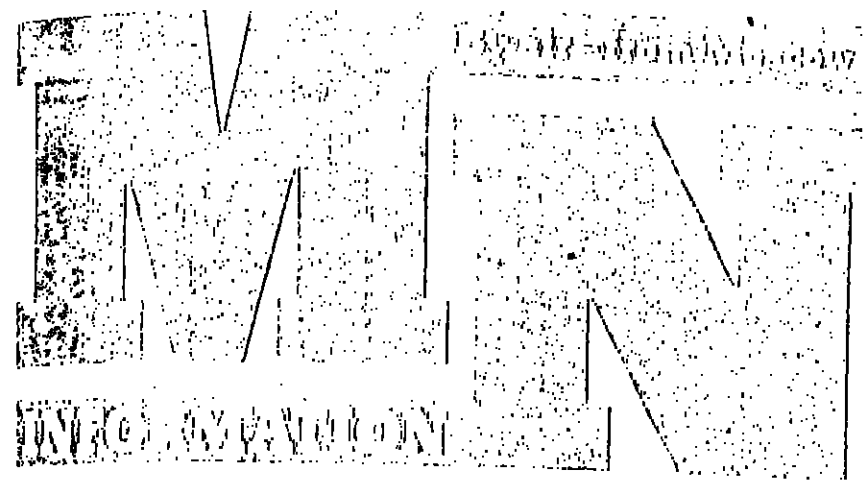
Zhu Jianshu, the Chinese world record-holder in the long jump (238 cm), took part in the competition with a 2.28 m jump.



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'TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE'

Konstantin CHERNENKO ANSWERS QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM BY THE AMERICAN JOURNALIST, Joseph KINGSBURY-SMITH

Q: When the House of Representatives in the US Congress was examining the Reagan administration's military programmes to be financed under the 1985 military budget, it passed an amendment banning the allocation of money for the Soviet Union and other countries to develop anti-satellite weapons in space, provided the Soviet Union and other countries refrain from holding such tests. In view of this, will the Soviet Government agree to freezing tests on anti-satellite weapons for another year or more on a reciprocal basis with the United States?

A: It is evident that the House of Representatives amendment reflects the concern of the American legislators for the arms race may spill over into space. There is every reason for such concern. The issue at the present time is as follows: the militarization of space has to be prevented, else it will become a source of serious danger threatening the whole of mankind.

As for the Soviet Union, this country has been consistently advocating that outer space be kept peaceful. Seeking to facilitate this goal last year the Soviet Union undertook a unilateral commitment not to launch anti-satellite weapons into space; in other words, it introduced a unilateral moratorium on such launches as long as other states, including the USA, refrain from putting anti-satellite weapons of any type in orbit. This undoubtedly includes the test launches of anti-satellite weapons.

The moratorium declared by the Soviet Union is still in force. At the same time, for all its usefulness we regard this moratorium as being only the first step towards a complete ban on anti-satellite weapons. Including the elimination of existing systems, it is for this very reason that we are pro-

posing that the United States and the Soviet Union start official talks over an agreement to this effect.

The specific proposals which the Soviet Union has made on this issue are well known. They enjoy support among an overwhelming majority of UN member-states. Only the American Government is against.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Q: A group of well-known American public and religious leaders have appealed to the Bush Government to renounce use and for all the deployment of the American cruise missiles on Dutch soil.



Q: A series of provocative exercises has been carried out less than 40 km from the Nicaraguan border by the United States, Honduras, and El Salvador troops which took part in the joint "Granadero-1" manoeuvres in Honduras.

Q: A financial scandal has broken out in the United Arab Emirates. According to the "Al-Malah" magazine, a well-known major case of embezzlement has come to light involving the so-called Arab Monetary Fund, whose headquarters are in the capital of the United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi. The damage total 100 million dollars.

France-USSR Society holds congress

Delegates from 600 local committees of the France-USSR Society and thousands of its members attended a congress in Le Mans, a big industrial centre.

Commenting on the three years that have passed since the last congress the France-USSR executive president M. Guibert said that in view of the current deterioration in the world situation it was particularly important that France travelled along the road of friendship together with the great Soviet people, whose history and culture have so much in common with the history and culture of the French people.

As a result of provocative actions by the Israeli military there has again been a sharp aggravation in the situation in Lebanon. Trying to suppress the growing protest movement the Israelis are carrying out punitive actions in Southern Lebanon, occupied by Tel Aviv.

In the photo: an Israeli patrol in action at the South-Lebanese village of Harbaya.

Photo AP-TASS

AMERICAN CHURCHMEN IN THE USSR

Over 200 US Christians have arrived in Moscow to learn about the activities of the Russian Orthodox Church, and to discuss the religious and social life of the Soviet people and their views on peace.

As reported by the Moscow Archdiocese, their trip is sponsored by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA and is a follow-up to previous contacts established between American and Soviet church figures.

On the programme for the trip, which will last about June 20, are visits to churches and prayer houses belonging to various religious communities, excursions to industrial and agricultural enterprises, research and cultural facilities, and meetings in church and public organizations.

CMEA: SUMMIT MEETING

Moscow is currently the venue for an economic summit of CMEA member states. Taking part are government leaders from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the CDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. They will map out future targets on the road of deeper socialist economic integration and boost the economic potential of CMEA participants.

Their being united within the CMEA framework has helped CMEA member-countries to make substantial gains:

- Between 1950 and 1983 their national income grew 8.8-fold.
- The average annual growth rates for national incomes of the CMEA member-states between 1951 and 1983 amounted to 0.7 per cent and 0.3 per cent in industry.
- In 1983 CMEA mutual trade added up to 167,400 million roubles, 36 times the 1950 figure. Most CMEA countries meet their import needs in machines and equipment, oil, iron ore and consumer goods through mutual deliveries.



CMEA Headquarters in Moscow.

TESTS PASSED WITH FLYING COLOURS

A 220 kilometre stretch of the Urengoi—Centre-1 gas pipeline extending across the Tatar Autonomous Republic is ready to carry gas. This is the conclusion reached following hydraulic tests along the entire length of this stretch of pipeline.

During the tests powerful compressors built up pressure

in the line much higher than that which will be present in the pipes during operation. A strength and tightness test was passed with flying colours. The builders, who have completed their work on the line, including the replacement of soil along its length, have moved on to build a new line: Urengoi—Centre-2.

Hurricane-force winds hit Moscow

Walls of water and hurricane-force wind hit many parts of the city on Saturday. The USSR Weather Forecasting Service reports that the hurricane was caused by a clash between fronts of warm and cold air. In some places the wind reached a speed of 27 metres per second uprooting

trees, snapping overhead cables and bringing trolleybuses and trams to a standstill. All the urban services, which had been given advanced warning, took measures to mitigate the effect of the raging elements. Traffic was soon back to normal, and the streets were cleared of debris.

'CRIMSON SAILS'

The Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre in Moscow has premiered the ballet "Crimson Sails" by Vladimir Yurovsky. Its libretto is based on the story of the same name by Alexander Grin, a well-known Soviet writer.

For the first time the "Crimson Sails" was staged in 1949 by the Bolshoi Ballet. The composer, a non-conductor, Mikhail Yurovsky prepared a new version of the ballet, produced together with choreographer Galina Ulanova. The sets and costumes are by the artist Mariya Sokolova.



Photo by Andrei Stepanov

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TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE

(Continued from page 1)

Effective control by both sides of observance of the moratorium on orbital anti-satellite weapons could be ensured by means of equipment for tracking space objects, which is at the disposal of the sides. As for prohibited anti-satellite systems apart from those which have been mentioned it would also be possible to make use of other radio-electronic means that the United States and the Soviet Union have deployed on land, in the world ocean and in space. In unclear situations, it would be possible to exchange information and hold consultations. If need be, other methods could be adopted.

Provided there is genuine interest in finding an effective solution, any relevant issues, including monitoring could be solved successfully via the negotiations, proposed by the Soviet Union both on anti-satellite weapons and on the preventing the militarization of space. I would like to stress yet

again that it is vital to reach agreement on all these issues without delay before weapons are deployed in space, before a dash forward is made in the race in space weapons, a step unpredictable in its consequences. Tomorrow it may be too late.

Those who speak at this early stage about the "impossibility" of monitoring agreements curbing the arms race in space and who rule out any possibility of productive talks in this respect are consciously working towards a situation which would free their hands to pursue a policy dedicated toward the militarization of space in the expectation of deriving military advantages.

I will be plain: this course is both unpromising and dangerous. If it leads anywhere at all, the only result will be to intensify the military threat. This cannot be allowed. What we all need are urgent and effective measures to preserve peaceful space. The Soviet Union is all for this.

NEW PLOY BY THE RACISTS

New York. In complicity with the Reagan administration the racist powers in South Africa have moved a step nearer the achievement of a neo-colonialist settlement in Namibia, illegally occupied by them. According to "The Christian Science Monitor", Pretoria has formulated a secret plan to install in Namibia a pro-Western puppet regime in order to secure the right conditions for imperialist monopolies to continue their pillaging of Namibia's natural wealth.

CIA launches death squads against Communism

Mexico City. The CIA has launched a plan to unite into a "secret anti-Communist army" under its auspices all the pro-fascist paramilitary detachments operating in El Salvador in order to eliminate the patriotic forces in that country.

According to the Mexican magazine "Siempre", the nucleus of the new punitive units knocked together by the American spy agency will consist of blood-stained death squads led by faithful servants of the American regime.



Drawing by K. Vysotsky, A. Rekunehov

REVANCHISTS GETTING OUT OF HAND

Essen. The participants in a recent gathering of the "alliance of Germans from Upper Silesia" held here urged a revision of the postwar European borders.

This was made particularly clear in the address of greetings to delegates by Euro MP, O. von Hasburg, descendant of a dynasty long relegated to the dump of history. We should constantly remind people that

the European borders pass elsewhere than where they were fixed in 1945.

There was a similar irresponsible address by the Bonn Minister for intra-German Relations, Heinrich Winkler, reflecting the desire of certain West German quarters to question the validity of postwar realities in Europe established by the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

Iran and Iraq cease bombardment of civilians

Teheran. Iran has agreed to stop its bombardment of civilian targets in Iraq if that country agrees to undertake to do likewise. According to Teheran Radio, the Iranian President, Seyyed Ali Khamenei, has sent a telegram to the United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, in which he asks that UN observers be sent to monitor the agreement.

Baghdad. Iraq will refrain from bombarding civilian areas of Iranian cities, the INA news agency reports. It points out that the decision was taken by the country's Revolutionary Command Council.

Edgar CHEPOROV

VIEWPOINT

NATO: FROM EUROPE TO PERSIAN GULF

Under the pretext of a de-escalating Iran-Iraq conflict Washington is pressing for its allies' part in preparation for its military intervention in the Persian Gulf. At a recent Washington Council session of the NATO Council the USA insisted that its bloc partners took a more resolute stand on the Persian Gulf situation.

Clearly, NATO is poised for expanding its "sphere of operation". The Washington session got down to brass tacks in not just facilitating Washington's expansionist and aggressive policies but extending all manner of assistance to them.

Significantly, this is not the first time the "sphere of operation" expansion matter has been broached by NATO. The USA is pushing for extending the bloc's functions in order to share expenses with its partners and simultaneously bind them faster to it. That NATO ought to be prepared to conduct combat operations outside the European theatre has been repeatedly stressed by US Defense Secretary

Caspar Weinberger, General Bernard W. Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, has emphasized many a time that the alliance is facing the task of formulating a programme of reacting beyond NATO borders.

Still the USA had to work hard to force on its allies the idea of expanding NATO's "sphere of operation". Remarkably, a Pentagon report noted that many West Europeans opposed American actions in this plan's "flashpoints". Selfsame General Rogers admitted: Some of America's NATO partners are inclined to believe that their zone of operation does not extend beyond the European mainland.

Having agreed to the deployment in Western Europe of new American missiles and raising their military spending at American insistence, the allies became complacent on the question of expanding the "sphere of operation", too. Programmes for reacting beyond NATO borders are not just in the making but already being implemented. Under them the West Europeans

ought to fill the gaps left by the redeployment of American troops as well as provide troops in support of US operations beyond NATO's operation area.

To prove that NATO's new plans are being actually translated into life the Indian "Statesman" cited a case of NATO AWACS planes which took part in hostilities in Lebanon in 1982. One of the forms of allied support for the American strategy was also the creation of the "multinational forces" which only recently operated in Lebanon.

If it is after the fashion of the latter that Washington is planning to knock together task forces in the Persian Gulf with British and French naval participation, British officials are holding consultations in Washington while British warships in the Persian Gulf have been placed in combat readiness. But has "Lebanon's experience" not proved the great risk of blindly following in the wake of American global strategy? And could

anyone hope that the public would forget about the coffins being brought to Europe from Lebanon?

The governments of NATO countries allowing themselves to be drawn into the escalation of US military interference in the Persian Gulf will face serious responsibility for the aftermath of military adventurism. But I would like to emphasize the responsibility of the very idea of expanding NATO's "sphere of operation". By agreeing to it, alliance members are aiding America's attempts to boost its military presence in the region as well as upset global military parity.

To all appearances NATO is not lucky, too, about the fact that such actions contradict its own charter—indeed, Article 6 of the charter includes in the alliance's sphere of operation only its participants' territory in North America and Europe north of the Tropic of Cancer.

The Washington session participants claimed that the alliance respected the sovereignty and independence of states everywhere—and the worth of this "respect" has been clearly felt by the peoples of Grenada, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Namibia and elsewhere. The USA is riding roughshod over the UN Charter and norms of international law and conducting a policy of state terrorism. An expansion of NATO's functions is but direct complicity in this policy and erosion of the foundations of peace and détente on this planet.

Indira GANDHI on events in Punjab

Madras. Speaking at the annual security academy for Premier Indira Gandhi said that the wounds dealt to the hearts of the people by the recent events in Punjab be healed. She said the means aimed at felling a separatist plot taken by her government were inevitable and that the government could tolerate no deaths of innocent people at the hands of terrorists.

In several places in Punjab and in the neighbouring regions of Jammu and Kashmir as elsewhere the Sikh way to their emotions, led to against the presence of security forces in their areas and attempted to attack government offices and law enforcement forces.

The Golden Temple, which is now open again, was visited by Indian President Giani Singh.

The Pentagon militarizes South Korea

Pyeongyang. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Country has issued a statement in which it protests against the decision taken by the United States to increase the strength of its occupation force in South Korea by 2,500 men. The statement draws attention to the fact that the next two or three years the armaments of the American troops stationed in South Korea. Still greater danger, it stressed in the statement, is posed by the American troops to site medium-range nuclear missiles in South Korea.

The installation by the American troops of nuclear missiles in the area of the Korean Peninsula is described by the "Minjok Chosun" as a piece of evidence showing the South Korea is being transformed into a nuclear bridgehead in the Pentagon in Asia.

Preparation for 'star wars'

Washington. Trying to come the growing opposition to its adventurous "star wars" programme, the Reagan administration is attempting to put its nation of the public not only in the USA but in other countries. Such was the aim of a conference given here by the presidential science adviser, Keyworth specially arranged for a foreign audience by the

Keyworth pretended he was nothing of the many Soviet proposals that urgent measures be taken to prevent the militarization of space, and specifically that agreement be reached on banning the use of outer space and from which the USA has the intention that "defense use of an anti-missile system with elements of the deployment" contradicts the vision of the "US-Soviet joint plan for the elimination of nuclear weapons".

SOVIET DONATION TO BOLIVIA

La Paz. In the Bolivian capital, a ceremony was held of a hand-over of anti-measles vaccine as a gift from the Soviet Red Cross.

Receiving the gift, the Bolivian Social Security and Health Minister Javier Torres Coylla stressed the importance of the Soviet assistance which will help in improving the health care in his country and allow Bolivia to step up its campaign against dangerous diseases. This donation is a new evidence of the selflessness and honesty of the Soviet Union in its relations with the developing countries and it will serve the cause of strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries and social progress of Bolivia, he concluded.

CHINA'S MILITARY PREPARATIONS ON VIETNAMESE BORDER

Hanoi. China has not stopped its provocative actions on the border with Vietnam, and is spreading up its military preparations in the area, reads the communiqué of the Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Chinese Expansionists and Illegionists.

Between early April and late May, the Chinese side has moved in new divisions and army corps which have been put on full alert. Ammunition and weapons are brought to the area in large quantities and surveillance operations are being carried on. To camouflage these activities, a propaganda campaign has been mounted to spread slanderous accusations



Lisbon. A mass demonstration of protest against the unchecked growth in the cost of living has been staged in the Portuguese capital. Tens of thousands of demonstrators who have arrived from 16 districts in various parts of the country have expressed vigorous protest against the policy of the present government which leads to impoverishment of the broad masses and to subjection of the country to the dictate of American imperialism. In the photo: during the demonstration. Telephone AP-TASS

Science and technology

COMBATTING SNORING

For a long time medicine could do nothing about human snoring, which occasionally is so loud as to rudely awake the snoring person himself aside from his neighbours.

A team of surgeons at the Stanford University medical school led by B. Simmons recently started making operations known as palatopharyngoplasty, removing a piece of tissue from the palate near the larynx and reducing snoring to acceptable levels, "Reader's Digest" reports.

LORRY CAB OUT OF RUBBER

Specialists from the Swedish firm of Kockums AB have designed a rubber lorry cab. Its bottom is made of vulcanized rubber reinforced with synthetic fibres. This has reduced the weight of the lorry by 1.2 tonnes, increasing its carrying capacity, and dropping the milliper-gallon consumption of fuel. Mud does not freeze to a lorry body like this in winter, and it does not rattle even with an empty cargo load, which means that the lorry cab's vibration during a ride on an uneven road is considerably reduced.

TO DISTINGUISH FORGERY

West Germany experts have developed a device which helps tell faultlessly an original handwriting from a forgery. Outwardly it looks like an ordinary ball-point pen. The tiny electronic counter determines the force with which the pen pressed the paper when writing the text. The data are supplied to the computer and the machine presents the "diagram of the handwriting". The thing is that the efforts made by the person who writes various elements of letters are strictly individual since it takes years for the handwriting to form.

OF INTEREST

No accounting for tastes

Although there are collectors in every country, "The Sydney Morning Herald" insists that the Australian collect the most exotic things. There are dozens of people in Australia who collect old, empty bottles, old boxes, shells and lavatory pans. There are two people who collect artificial arms and legs, and one has accumulated more than a thousand imitations from telephone poles. For more than 10 years, B. Jeffrey, of "Canberra" has been collecting "barbed wire" collectors are driven not only

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

LEBANON STAYS ARAB

Israel's sixth war in the Middle East — the aggression in Lebanon launched in the summer of 1982 — ended in defeat for Tel Aviv, writes KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent A. Zhukov, who was recently in Beirut.

The obligation of the oppressive Lebanese-Israeli "peace agreement" on March 5 this year dealt a crippling blow to the Israeli plans to turn Lebanon into a vassal state and the American policy of creating in Lebanon a new military-strategic beachhead. This amounts not just to a failure of the American Zionist tandem plays but also a radical shift in the political balance of power inside Lebanon itself, something that neither Lebanon nor Washington were prepared for. Neither Israel's Kfir plane bombs nor the cannon of the "New Jersey" killer battleship could change the situation.

The tunnel of the Lebanese crisis has not been fully travelled yet, the author points out, and there is still a lot to be done — but one thing is clear: Lebanon will stay Arab forever.

REAGAN'S SPEECH: 'EMPTY NUT'

President Reagan's speech in Dublin is described as "an empty nut" by V. Matveyev, IZVESTIA's political observer. V. Matveyev notes that in his speech the American president made even no mention of any urgent international issue, such as the non-use of force in Europe principle, reevaluation of the last nuclear strike, or deploying nuclear weapons in Europe. Neither are there any changes in his position which inspired the Geneva talks.

Indeed, he made numerous references to the "importance" of resuming talks, Matveyev stresses. These references are made at a time when the Pentagon has already deployed dozens of new missiles in their combat positions in Western Europe, and, as it follows from the communiqué of the latest NATO Council session, it intends to deploy more than five hundred of such missiles in 1984-85. This means that he wants the talks to go on to the number of the American missiles with nuclear warheads being brought to Western Europe in the classic reaches of the Warsaw Treaty countries. This is a very peculiar idea of the "good will" of the American administration leader, an idea which has caused such an upsurge in the West public movement opposing to the American militaristic course, the author notes in conclusion.

THE 'OVERLORD' AND THE 'BAGRATION' WORLD WAR II OPERATIONS

Colonel Yu. Morozov commemorates the 40th anniversary since the landing of the Allied troops in Normandy which ended the second world war in Europe against Hitler's Germany in World War II. Writing in the newspaper "TRUD", he says that at the time when the Anglo-American expeditionary force landed in North-West France as part of the operation, "Overlord", the Soviet troops launched their own operation, "Bagration" in Byelorussia.

The objective in the Byelorussian operation was a major strategic enemy grouping which by the time the offensive had begun had 53 divisions and three brigades, or more than 1,200 thousand people, whereas in the "Overlord" operation, the Allied forces confronted several divisions stationed over a forty-kilometre stretch of the Normandy coast. The "Bagration" operation ended with the disruption of an enemy strategic front 500 kilometres long and five to six hundred kilometres deep, and with a routing of a million-strong enemy grouping. Eighteen German divisions were completely liquidated, and another fifty lost more than half of their personnel. In order to restore their battered front, the Germans had to send 48 divisions, of which 18 divisions and four brigades came from Western Europe. During the seven weeks of fighting as part of the "Overlord" operation, the Germans lost 113 thousand people killed, wounded and taken prisoner, as well as 2,117 tanks and 345 planes.

SALUTARY EXAMPLE

Socialism has ever been and is the most staunch defender of a positive approach in world relations and the most solid bulwark of peace and its most reliable guardian, writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Colonel A. Sytchev, Cand. Sc. (History), in connection with a CMEA economic summit starting in mid-June.

The Warsaw Treaty, the defence organization of the socialist nations, reliably serves the interests of strengthening peace for nearly 30 years now. This alliance has securely guarded the historic gains of the peoples of the USSR and its allies and positively influenced world developments. Every meeting of the Political Consultative Committee is a new stage in the peace diplomatic offensive launched by the fraternal nations. Suffice it to remind one of a recent alliance appeal to the NATO countries to sign a treaty on the mutual non-use of force of arms and maintenance of relations of peace, the paper points out.

by curiosity. Most pursue commercial purposes.

Mr Jeffrey says that he can be paid as much as eight hundred dollars for one metre of some rare types of barbed wire.

Why not?

Men in kilt can be met not only in Scotland or some Asian countries where this attire has long-standing national traditions. One comes across people in kilt also in the streets of Zurich. Swiss designers have offered to their clients the latest fashion and dozens of people, fond of this blarney clothing, have already put on their kilt. They are not just a novelty, they are a tradition, and high-classed kilt. Even the Swiss who have become accustomed to the eccentricity of some of their country-

men, look of this "copious of fashion" with dislike, and rarely — with irony. The supporters of men's kilt have only one explanation to the scorn of by-standers: if women wear trousers, why can't we wear kilt?

Red Indians' 'galoshes'

The Indians of the Amazon River had begun to make use of rubber boots earlier than the Europeans. They made waterproof shoes out of natural rubber. To do this, they made incisions in the bark of South American tree and cut out a strip of which, after some time, the liquid became solid, and it was easy to take the "galoshes" off the foot.

She is so like

Round the Soviet Union

● IN THE LITHUANIAN CAPITAL, VILNIUS, A MEETING HAS BEEN HELD BY SPECIALISTS FROM THE CMEA COUNTRIES WHO DISCUSSED IMPROVEMENTS IN PLANNING AND ECONOMIC INCENTIVES IN AGRICULTURE. The delegates came from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. They have visited an agricultural economics institute in Vilnius, the biggest in this country, where they were told about the institute's structure and operation. They have also examined the experience gained by the economic services on the best Lithuanian state farms.

● THE MOSCOW ZOO, FOUNDED 120 YEARS AGO BY THE RUSSIAN SOCIETY FOR ANIMAL AND PLANT ACCLIMATIZATION, NOW HAS SOME 750 SPECIES OF ANIMALS. Special attention is given to the protection and breeding of rare and endangered species. Four years ago, an oceanarium was presented to the zoo by the Swedish biologist Jonas Valström.

● A SPA BUILT IN THE '70s NEAR GEORGIEVSK IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA IS NOW ACCOMMODATING 1,500 PEOPLE A DAY. Based on a hot water spring containing iodine, bromine and hydrocarbons, it proved useful in treating diseases of the cardiovascular, endocrine, locomotor and nervous systems.

YOUNG INVENTORS

Our photographs were taken at the Central Station of Young Technicians in Moscow when it held its 14th annual contest for the best space model. Hundreds of young designers from many cities in Russia brought to Moscow their models of space and interstellar ships, orbital stations of the future and rockets.

Children in this country can pursue their technical hobbies at various societies and clubs of which we have tens of thousands. They are attached to schools, palaces of Young Pioneers, which are the cultural centres of the Young Pioneer Organization, and at factory clubs.

The children are choosing the activities they like best. Some are attracted to making models of ships or planes, others make



radios and other electronic devices, and yet others make models of spacecrafts. Exhibitions of children's technical activities are becoming more and more

extensive. They surprise visitors with the complexity of their designs, many of which have been put to use in the national economy. They attract close attention of engineers, designers and scientists. In 1981-82, patents were drawn for 13 inventions made by young inventors. The author of one of these is Igor Gladchenko of Yakutsk. He has invented a winter motorcycle going on skis and capable of carrying over 130 kilograms. Moving at speeds of up to 20 kph, it can travel across trackless country, which is very important in the North.

The technical societies and clubs help the children develop their abilities and make the choice of their careers. Such clubs and activities can be attended by every child and free of charge.

Photographs by Georgi Strelnikov

HALF A MILLION LORRIES

The Kama Motor Works (KAMAZ) has produced 500,000th heavy-duty lorry. Nevertheless, the plant continues to increase production of these vehicles.

At the moment 8 different vehicles—prime movers, heavy cross-country vehicles, cars, elongated bodies, special vehicles (refrigerators, food carriers)—are produced there. Next on the list are agricultural machines. Powerful and reliable Kamaz lorries are exported to 30 countries.

6,000 tonnes of honey from Tien Shan

The honey from the mountains in the Republic of Georgia in Central Asia is famous from the glasslands in the mountains. The beekeepers of the republic have started this year's season of honey bees in the trading organization. This season they are to harvest more than 6,000 tonnes of honey.

The high rate in the development of the branch is the result of concentration and specialization. The number of enterprises has been replaced by enterprises. Twelve special state farms and intercombinations have been set up in the republic. The farms are engaged in the technologies based on dual methods derived by beekeepers together with plant workers.

The republic attaches importance to the development of amateur beekeeping. Experiments have been set up to manufacture hives, frames and necessary implements. Special attention is given to the breeding of bees.

Places to visit

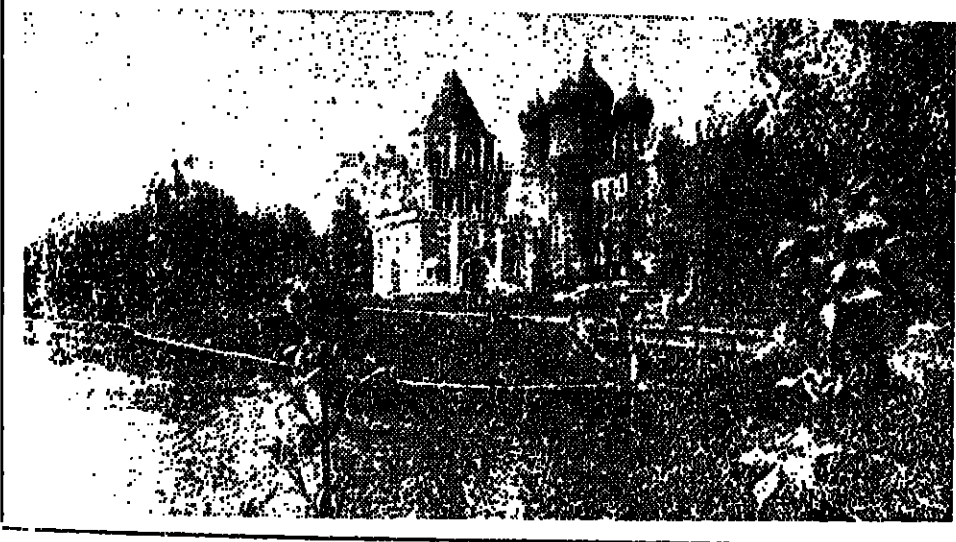
IZMAILOVO

In the past, Izmailovo, which is one of the most favourite parks in Moscow, was the royal hunting ground in which animals were specially bred for hunting. This is reflected in its old name — The Izmailovo Menagerie. In the second half of the 17th century, Izmailovo became one of the countryside residences of the tsars. The royal estate occupied a large territory with adjoining villages, arable land and forests. Radical changes in Izmailovo began under Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich and were completed under his son, Fyodor Alexeyevich. A farm was set up here with experimental fields, a number of outhouses and a distillery, and a glass factory. The best decoration in Izmailovo are the

ponds, which, incidentally gave birth to the Russian Navy. In summer 1688, Tsarevich Peter found an old English boat in the old distillery yard. He soon rigged it out and launched it. This tiny vessel, "the grandfather of the Russian Navy," was sailed by young Tsar Peter in his first voyages on the Yauza River and the Izmailovo ponds.

Work of restoration is going on in the 17th-century architectural monuments which have come down to us in Izmailovo—the five-dome cathedral and the Bridge Tower. When these are completely restored they will house a history museum.

Maria SHUSTOVA



Probing through the earth

The tombs of an ancient kingdom have been recently discovered on the territory of a medieval castle in Kuldiga district of Latvia, a Baltic republic, by using radar. Its readings enabled restorers to reveal the tombs covered with a three-metre thick layer of earth. Information obtained by this method was confirmed by subsequent drilling.

Latvian architects and restorers are going to use radar to probe the ground when investigating a number of ancient architectural monuments.

Unlike the conventional radar, the portable unit, developed by Latvian experts, emits microwave capable of penetrating the sediment. It is already widely used by geologists in prospecting for peat and sub-surface water deposits.

Kulans in Turkmenia

Kulans — rare animals entered in the International Red Data Book — now have a new habitat. A reserve has been set up for them near the Kopetdag mountains in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Turkmenia. Several kulans were brought there from the Badkhyz reserve in the south of the republic. There the population of these wild horses totalled 3,000.

Once the herd of kulans used to graze on the vast land of Central Asia. These strong and beautiful animals became the object of Oriental superstitions. It was believed that the meat and fat of kulans had medicinal properties. Moreover, their skins were used to make the best Morocco. As a result of kulans hunting only several hundred of them survived in the south Turkmenia alone by the middle of the 20th century. Experts believe that the danger of the extinction for the kulans has passed now.

MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS TO BE SET UP IN MOSCOW

The USSR museum of applied arts will develop into one of the country's biggest art collections. It is to be set up on the old estate at Tsaritsyno near Moscow. Its picturesque age-old park covers 80 hectares and contains 20 stone buildings including two palaces.

The new museum is intended to show the full historical development of material culture and the applied arts of all Soviet nationalities, both large and small, said Ilya Glazunov, a well-known Soviet artist and the museum's director.

Art experts from every Union and autonomous republic will be bringing their national collections to Moscow. As for the Russian section, its collection began to pile up long ago and now numbers more than 10,000 items. We may be acquiring the best of what has been displayed in recent years at numerous exhibitions in Moscow and

other cities. We have acquired some valuable pieces of jewellery, china, crystalware and bronzes from private collections, said Ilya Glazunov.

Most items will be displayed in appropriate, or within their natural interiors, for example, those depicting peasants' houses or craftsmen studios. The exhibition will help visitors to follow the changes in aesthetic tastes and ideas, way of life, customs and traditions through the years.

The new museum will also display more than 200 crafts as well as costumes, furniture, items of everyday life (domestic utensils), toys, tableware, and jewellery. The Tsaritsyno ensemble is a splendid monument of 18th-century palace and landscape architecture. After restoration work it will look exactly as the great architect Vasily Bazhenov (1757-1799) designed.

Science and technology

AUTOMATIC MACHINES MONITOR AVALANCHES

Hundreds of monitoring stations will be replaced by an automatic complex, Lavina (Avalanche) in South-Western Tien Shan in Central Asia, writes "Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya."

The new complex is a three-stage system of instruments which register the temperature, and density of the snow and gather other information, which is transmitted to computer memory.

For the first time, the weather forecasters in Central Asia have been given an opportunity to monitor the accumulation of snow and changes in the snow layers. The reserves of snow is a factor which is decisive for the crops of cotton, grain, vegetables and fruit over large tracks of land in Central Asia.

This year, the instruments of the complex will start monitoring the snow situation in the Chinggan Gorge in the mountains near Tashkent where a large recreation zone is located, the newspaper notes. Later, computers will start to monitor the other areas where large reserves of snow are accumulated and where avalanches are threatened by avalanches.

NEW MYSTERIES OF JUPITER

At least two mysterious atmospheric layers are found in the stratosphere, above the polar areas of the Jupiter. Scientists of Soviet Kazakhstan arrived at this conclusion by studying for many years the giant planet. The studies were conducted in an observatory situated in the mountains of Tien Shan at about 1,500 metres above sea level.

Head of the observations, Dr Viktor Telfel, President of the commission on physics of planets and satellites of the International Astronomical Union, said that aerosol haze above the Jupiter consisted of unknown particles. This original veil could have been formed during the disintegration of meteorites flying into the atmosphere. Special chemical reactions, possibly serve as the source of mysterious aerosols. They originate on the Jupiter under the impact of solar ultraviolet radiation and the fluxes of charged space particles, in so doing, various hydrocarbon compounds are formed, a part of which is condensed.

VIEWPOINT

Food Programme: field-to-consumer conveyor belt to operate better

Lev VOSKRESENSKY, economic observer

Early in May, measures were approved to speed up the implementation of the USSR Food Programme. The translation of these measures into practice in 1986-90 will lead to a considerable growth in the consumption fund of potatoes, other vegetables and fruit with comparatively little expense.

The course towards intensification of the agrarian production supported by massive investments has brought about tangible results. Thus, in the 1970s, the gross harvest of citrus and other fruit and berries in the Soviet Union increased from 8.0 to 9.6 million tonnes and the government purchases of these from 3.7 to 5.2 million tonnes. Nevertheless, the per capita consumption of the above increased very little—from 35 kg in 1970 to only 38 kg in 1980. If we consider that the Soviet Union imports quite a lot of citrus and other fruit, the only conclusion is that the part the Soviet farming plays in the expansion of the actual consumption fund is much smaller than it ought to be with the possibilities it has now.

What is the reason for this? The most vulnerable link in the agroindustrial complex (AIC) is the storage, transportation and sales of the agricultural produce, what in this country is termed the AIC infrastructure.

In the past, a miscalculation was made in the investment policies, with investments in agriculture being increased out of proportion to the investment in the infrastructure. However, there are other reasons, which are objective. They were most aptly described by the Soviet economist Valery Tsvetichensky who said: "The times when agricultural production was a self-contained system have gone into the past. It has become a subsystem in the agroindustrial complex. Until recently, we were, like agronomers, worried about only one thing—to produce more and with a higher quality. This line of reasoning was excusable and historically justified. It has played its positive part. Today, the accent in our activities is different."

Present-day practice shows that the imperfections in the relatively inexpensive infrastructure in this country lead to unjustifiably large losses of what has been grown and produced in the fields and on the farms.

Since the early eighties, the investment in the infrastructure has begun to grow at an outstripping rate. It is significant that this year the scale in the construction of storage facilities, refrigerators and warehouses is to increase by 13 per cent against 1983, although the growth in the volume of agricultural output is planned at six per cent.

In 1980-1990, this rate will be further increased. This aim is also pursued by the recently approved measures concerning industrial production, construction and comprehensive agricultural facilities made of light metal structures for potatoes, other vegetables and fruit.

EARLY OPENING OF SUMMER NAVIGATION IN THE ARCTIC

The atomic icebreaker, "Leonid Brezhnev" has set out from Murmansk bound for the port of Pevek. The motor vessel "The Monchegorsk" is following it from Murmansk. With this journey, which they have started six weeks earlier than schedule, the sailors of Murmansk not only have opened up this year's summer navigation, but they are also making an important contribution to the solution of the task of prolonging the time of operation

throughout the Arctic route. East-bound cargo vessels have set out so early in the year only twice in the whole history of the development of the Arctic — in 1971 and in 1978.

These, however, were experimental runs whose aim was to see if it is possible to extend the navigation in the eastern Arctic seas. This year's voyage by "The Monchegorsk" is the first practical journey. The crew is to test the real possibilities for very early delivery to

Pevek of cargoes which are needed for the rapid development of this port on the coast of access in the Eastern Siberian Sea.

The sailors have increased their possibilities in the development of the Arctic by adding to their fleet powerful atomic and conventional icebreakers, and new ships of the special Arctic series, one of which is "The Monchegorsk".

The icebreakers' crews from

Murmansk played the main part in freeing Far Eastern ships from the Arctic ice last autumn in the Long Strait on the approaches to Pevek. Outstanding role in rescuing the ships was played by the crew of "Leonid Brezhnev". Last year's experience will come in handy this year. Having completed accompanying "The Monchegorsk", the ship will remain on duty to take part in operations in leading an extra early convoy coming to Pevek.

USSR-USA: UNEQUAL LITERARY EXCHANGE

"Understanding Through Literature" was the title of the sixth get-together of Soviet and American men of letters recently held at Malibu, California.

There was much argument over the translation and publishing of works by American and Soviet authors in the USA and the Soviet Union; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA points out.

It is a well-known fact that books by American writers published in the Soviet Union compare far more favourably in terms of numbers with books by contemporary Soviet authors published in the USA, or recognized by the American colleagues during the discussion—and things are going from bad to worse there. Symptomatically, Norman Cousins and Irving Stone urged their compatriots to help as much as they could to bring Soviet books closer to the notice of the American reader, while Wallace Stegner favoured formulating a programme of action for publishing Soviet authors in the USA.

Conversely, it was stressed that many US "new" writers and poets are household names in the Soviet Union. Over the years of Soviet power nearly 4,500 books by 370 American writers were published in the USSR in a total edition of some 275,000,000 copies. We have translated nearly all the classics of 20th-century American literature, some of them including collected editions of their works. For instance, books by Ernest Hemingway were printed 161 times in a total edition of upwards of 16,000,000 copies in 20 languages of Soviet peoples; the corresponding figures for John Steinbeck's works are 43, 3,100,000 and nine, and 35, 3,000,000 and nine for William Faulkner's books.

Among the American writers held in special esteem in this country are Kurt Vonnegut, Robert Penn Warren, Jerome David Salinger, John Cheever, Irving Berlin, Joseph Heller, Joyce Carol Oates, John Gardner, Gore Vidal, Roy Bradbury, John Updike, Irwin Shaw, Arthur Hailey and James Baldwin.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NATURE PROTECTION IN THIS COUNTRY

The Soviet Union took an active part in devising the World Charter for Nature which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1982 to make all states responsible for the protection of nature and its wealth. Some of the practical steps taken in this direction by the Soviet Union are described in the newspaper PRAVDA.

One of the prerequisites for the success of the conservation efforts is an effectively operating system of reserve territories in this country, the newspaper notes. At present the Soviet Union has 143 government natural preserves which occupy an area of 13.7 million hectares. It is in many ways thanks to the preserves that we have succeeded in restoring the populations of wolves, beavers, saigas and other valuable animals which can now again be hunted, and in saving from extinction such animals as aurochs, kulans, desmans, and the tiger.

The progress in the development of the preserves finds a broad international recognition, while the biophere preserves in this country are playing an important role in the implementation of the international UNESCO Programme, "Man and Biosphere". It is no more accident that the first international biosphere congress was held in the Soviet Union in 1983.

IT IS PEOPLE WHO MAKE THE MUSIC

Every year this country widely celebrates the birth anniversary of composer Mikhail Glinka on May 31 and poet Alexander Pushkin on June 6. There are only five days separating the two birthdays. The newspaper IZVESTIA writes that the fact that these birthdays come soon one after the other is a mere coincidence. However, the parallel between Pushkin and Glinka is remarkable.

Pushkin is justly called the founder of the Russian literary language and Glinka is justly described as the founder of the international language of

the classical Russian music. Pushkin was the first in Russian literature to assert the triumph of the method of artistic realism based on the profound national character of the arts and revealed their fruitful and expressive power. Glinka did the same in music. The great composer once said, "Music is made by the people, and we, the composers are only arranging it."

Both Pushkin and Glinka possessed artistic optimism, appreciation of life in all its multidimensional completeness and tragic contradictions, but on the whole they had confidence in the victory of the forces of the good over the forces of the evil, and in the great value of the heroic deeds. That is why their art is so sunny, joyful, and in its harmony it is close to the ancient classical samples.

MERCHANT MARINE INCREASES VOLUME OF TRANSPORTATION

This July, the Soviet merchant marine celebrates the sixtieth anniversary since the merchant marine became an independent branch of the economy, says BRONOMICHSKAYA GAZETA. Today, the Soviet merchant marine has 1,800 ships which can carry 16 million tonnes at any one time. Last year, its vessels transported 238 tonnes of cargoes and more than 15 million passengers. The growth in the volume of transportation is accompanied by the commissioning of new transshipment complexes in the country's seaports. Construction continues of the New Tallinn port in Estonia and the second phase of the Vostochny (the Far East) and the Vostochny (the Black Sea) ports, and of the ferry between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

The merchant marine is being equipped with most up-to-date ships. The new lighter corvette "Alexei Kogalnik" is, for example, can transport eighty barges at a time, and the special ship, "The Stokhanovskiy Petrel" is designed for carrying heavy loads whose length is more than 90 metres and which weighs more than six hundred tonnes.

She is 100% 100%

